

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 13 of 1914.]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 28th March 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st December 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Bunhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Aitihāsik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Bahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kahirod Prasad Vidyabinode	700
5	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	...
7	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
8	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	500
12	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bhabataran Das; age 23 years	200
14	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 23 years.	1,500
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	...
16	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri	...
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore ...	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 53 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy	...
22	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,500
23	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	.....	.....
26	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 55 years.	...
27	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
28	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
30	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	420
31	"Bankura Durpan" (N)	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 62 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	12,000
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	550
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahab Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarker	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	960
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N)	Bolpur	Do.	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	325
44	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu, age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	600
46	"Brahman" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	150
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	625
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Harendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar	Do.	Baicharan Sadder, Hindu, Bratya Kehatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarker, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu	...
53	"Byabasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Haripada Banerji	...
54	"Chabbis Pargana Varta" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	...	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	Do.	Do.	...	400
58	"Chikita Praks" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikita Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Paresch Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhushan Ray, Vaidya.	2500
60	"Chikita Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji ...	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	2,000
63	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 61 years.	600
64	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
65	"Devaiya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...	800
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	800
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukher, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
70	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 55 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
74	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Kunda, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 35 years.	1,000
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...	400
76	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	500
77	"Habul-Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Saiyid Jafaruddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	600
78	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
79	"Haridas or Sri (auranga) Sevaks" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	200
80	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	900
81	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	200
82	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
83	"Hitavani" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 8 others.	25,000
84	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
85	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Petra" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
86	"Homeopathi-Prabhar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Prebodbh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
87	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000
88	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensinga ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 33 years.	700
89	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jannatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 65 years.	700
90	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
91	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrishna Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,400	120
92	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Do	Do.	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300	121
93	"Jasohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600	122
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	600	123
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,400	124
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000	125
97	"Kabini" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	600	126
98	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Do.	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	300	127
99	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Biswaswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	600	128
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125	129
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years.	600	130
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500	131
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750	132
104	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	600	133
105	"Kohinoor" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri	700	134
106	"Krisbak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000	135
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	600	136
108	"Kushadaha" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	600	137
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400	138
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200	139
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P)	Do.	Do.		1,000	140
112	"Mahisya Samsaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	300	141
113	"Mahisya-Surbid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Halder, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 30 years.	300	142
114	"Mald-Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,200	143
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000	144
116	"Manbhum" (N)	Purulia	Weekly	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 600	145
117	"Mandarmala" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.	400	146
118	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600	147
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	300	148

Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
1,400	120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozum- mul Haque.	6,300
200	121	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
600	122	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
50	123	"Murahidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	200
1,400	124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur	Monthly	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Nama- sudra; age 35 years	600
2,000	125	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
500	126	"Nitya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	200
350	127	"Nitya Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarna- banik; age 31 years.	100
500	128	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
125	129	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,300
500	130	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Rev. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
750	131	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
600	132	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
700	133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
1,000	134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhatta- charyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 35 years.	550
600	135	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bore, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
500	136	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joy nagore, 24 Parganas distr. et.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
400	137	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
300	138	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
1,000	139	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	300
300	140	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das ...	500
350	141	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400
1,100	142	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. O. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
1,000	143	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippura ...	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 36 years; and others.	200
ut 600	144	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
400	145	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
600	146	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mohammad Aiyub Khan ...	500
300	147	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
	148	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	645
	149	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Do.		

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
160	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Weekly	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	500
161	"Prativa" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly ...	700
162	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Achutosh Mukherji ...	300
163	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
164	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Prabodh Chatterji, M.A. ...	300
165	"Puja" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kahirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
166	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
167	"Purnia Darpan" (N) ...	Burulia ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
168	"Rahasya Prakash" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300
169	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	400
170	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarker, M.A., B.L.	600
171	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly	...	300
172	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadial ...	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kairvarta; age 32 years.	300
173	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500
174	"Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,000
175	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	800
176	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	1,000
177	"Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
178	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
179	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy ...	...
180	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das ...	700
181	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das ...	200
182	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
183	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Bijoy Krishna Acharya, Christian; age 45 years.	400
184	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
185	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
186	"Sanskodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	200
187	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	300
188	"Sati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	...	...
189	"Saswati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy ...	600
190	"Santar Suhrid" (P) ...	Belgaolia ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	...
191	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumari, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	400
192	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 43 years.	400
193	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
184	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	2,300
185	"Sourava"	Mymensingh	Do.	Kedar Nath Majumdar	...
186	"Siksha" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L.	200
187	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti	500
191	"Snehamayi" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Rev. A. L. Sarkar	800
192	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmin; age 36 years.	250
193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 30 years.	750
194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do.	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
195	"Subarna-banik" (N)	Do.	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik; age 29 years.	1,000
196	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakarganj	Do.	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
197	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
198	"Suhrid" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	300
199	"Suprabhat" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mittra	900
200	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
201	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
202	"Sudhi" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
203	"Surabhi" (P)	Cuttack	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
205	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,500
206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others	300
207	"Tara" (P)	Do.	Irregular	Tarapada Chatterji; age 23 years	250
208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A.; and others	500
209	"Tattwa Manjari"	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika"	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore	300
211	"Teli Bandhav" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
212	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,350
213	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2,000
214	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti	100
215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Kamaniye Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>						
216	"Uchchasa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	160	246
217	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500	247
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami	3,000 to 10,000	248
219	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250	249
220	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100	250
221	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar	900	251
222	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A.	650	252
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath	750	253
224	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick	800	254
225	"Vartayaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600	255
226	"Vandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Monthly			256
227	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bipin Chandra Pal and others	700	257
228	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000	258
229	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000	259
230	"Vikrampur" (P)	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100	260
231	"Vasanti" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Hara Govinda Siromani		261
<i>English-Bengali.</i>						
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300	262
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600	263
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.		264
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	600	265
236	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200	266
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P)	Do.	Do.	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700	267
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly		600	268
239	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College		269
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar	300	270
241	"Sanjaya" (N)	Fardipur	Do.	Kama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500	271
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A.	1,300	272
243	"Tippura Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550	273
<i>Garos.</i>						
244	"Achikni Riveng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	400	274
245	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.			275

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sadananda Sukul ...	600
247	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400
248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobes, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
249	"Chota Nagpur Dnt Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	550
253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
255	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	R. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
257	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
258	"Sudharak" (N) ..	Do. ...	Weekly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
260	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
261	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
262	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	S. T. Jones ...	500
263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
264	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
265	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore ...	Monthly	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	700
269	"Al-Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
270	"Negare Basam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fasilul Wahab.	...

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st December 1913.

[illegible]

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nama-i-Muquddas-Hablul-Matin* [Calcutta] of the 16th March reverts to the Russo-German conflict in Persia. It says that the rivalry between these two nations is of long standing. There has been always a clashing of Russo-German interests in Finland and Poland. Germany have scored a good deal of success over the Russians in matters political and commercial in Finland. Russia has retaliated by closing the Azerbaijan post by way of Julfa Khurramabad line. It goes on to remark that England was at first a great obstacle in the way of Germany's aims at expansion of her spheres of political influence, but it now appears that the latter has now come to some sort of agreement with England on this point.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS
HABUL-MATIN,
Mar. 16th, 1914.

2. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd March says that many people are of opinion that the trend of events is pointing to a Civil War taking place in Ireland over the Home Rule question. The much-expected speech of Mr. Asquith has been delivered, but it has not brought any satisfactory solution of the *impasse* that has occurred.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Mar. 23rd, 1914.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March takes exception to the presence of public women in the Baruni Fair annually held at Basirhat and asks the Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat and the Chairman of the Basirhat Municipality to forbid their attendance at the fair which will be held on the 25th and 26th March.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

4. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th March has the following:—

"If this is true what should the Government do?" An alleged case of brutal oppression by the police.

If this is true, what should the Government do? Kalia is a prosperous village in the Jessore district. The Vaidyas of this village are very respectable. Very few villages of Bengal can boast of so many educated men and men of position among their inhabitants as this village can. Dr. Pyari Mohan Das Gupta, L.M.S., wrote us a letter relating to the terrible incident which had happened in this village on the day of the last Doljatra festival. Dr. Das Gupta is a highly respectable and revered man. No one can disbelieve his words. Still thinking lest he should have made any mistake we sent his letter to another respectable man of Kalia. This gentleman also has testified to the occurrence of the incident alleged to have occurred in Pyari Babu's letter. We, therefore publish this letter below for the information of the Government:—

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 19th, 1914.

To

The Editor of the *Sanjivani*.

SIR,

On the 12th March last, the Dolpurnima day, a case of murder accompanied with shocking police oppression occurred in the Kalia village. In village Chottakalia one of the parties to a quarrel over a privy sought the protection of the police. Two police constables helped one party, but they failed to defeat the opposite party. One of them carried information to the thana to the effect that he had been assaulted and his comrade had been kept in confinement. Thereupon two Sub-Inspectors, many constables of the thana and four constables of the Military police went to the place. It was the Holi festival day, so that almost all the constables had taken bhang. Arriving at the place at midnight they began to commit terrible

oppression. With the help of the police a man inflicted a severe wound on the head of an old respectable man, aged 75 years, named Babu Parbati Charan Das Gupta. Next, when seeing him writhing in pain in his room his wife began to fan him with a palm-leaf fan, the police rushed through the open door, abused the innocent dying old man in the vilest language possible, assaulted his wife and dragged him out from her. "Why are you taking me out?"—as the old man said this his speech left him and difficulty of breathing came upon him. Next the police heroes forced open the doors and windows of all the neighbouring houses, dealt a severe blow to the face of a young man of high position who is an M.A., and assaulted 26 men who were returning home from the Dol fair. Seeing the fury of the police no one said anything. It is not easy to say how long this oppression went on silently. Next when the old man was passing away, the Bara Daroga went to him. But then no help was of any avail. One of the oppressed respectable men wired the matter to the Magistrate and Subdivisional Officer. The Magistrate came, but saw nobody, and returned from the Sub-Registry office. The Civil Surgeon came, saw the dying old man and said that there was no more hope of his survival. A terrible panic attacked the whole village. I shall speak of another incident, which was at once sad and happy. When the Bara Daroga was going to outrage a woman, the second Daroga, a Musalman, protested against his conduct and said that he ought to guard the honour of respectable men, and his servant, a Musalman constable, was about to strike the Daroga bent on oppression. If this was true, we are extremely grateful to both these men. Such oppression had been committed in a village like Kalia once or twice before. As the case is *sub judice* we do not want to make any comment on it. But we pray our high-souled Governor, Lord Carmichael, to give an assurance of safety to the villagers so that their panic may pass off and the police oppression may cease. This is my submission.

(Sd.) SRI PYARI SANKAR DAS GUPTA.

If the allegations contained in the above letter are true, what more inhuman and heartless oppression can there be? A respectable man was felled to the ground with the stroke of a *lathi*, when his wife came to nurse him she was beaten and the old and almost senseless man was dragged out of the room with the result that he died within a short time. If the occurrence of such a cruel incident is possible at a place like Kalia, we do not know what is impossible in other places.

If anybody assaulted a constable, the law does not say that the police should come from the thana in a body, break doors and windows, belabour wayfarers, and lay *lathis* on men's heads. If any one does an unlawful act, the police can arrest him according to the law and place him before a Magistrate for trial, but it has no power to assault him. The District Magistrate came to Kalia on receiving a telegram, but instead of visiting the scene of occurrence he returned from the Registry office in the village. This is also a serious complaint. Did the Magistrate actually do this? We unite our voice with that of the correspondent to request the Government at once to enquire into the above complaints.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

5. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st March publishes a complaint against Babu Pyari Nath Chattopadhyaya, Sub-Inspector of the Nalhati thana in the Birbhum district, in which it is said that on the 27th February last, hearing that the Head Pandit of the Nalhati Middle English School had given corporal punishment to a Musalman student he at once went to the school, expelled the Pandit forcibly out of the school, abused him, had him taken to the thana (an attempt was also made to handcuff him under the Sub-Inspector's order), and then released him on a bail of Rs. 200. The Sub-Inspector also took possession of the school registers which he refused to return on the following day when the Pandit asked for them for calling the rolls. The correspondent, moreover, writes that the guardians of the boy punished by the pandit had made no complaint against him to the Sub-Inspector. The local doctor also says that the injury caused to the boy by the punishment is very slight.

6. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th March says that on the 2nd February the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dacca, arrested seventeen men among whom was a highly respectable man, namely, Babu Madhusudan Ray, a well-known pleader of Dinajpur, and placed them before the Additional Magistrate of Dacca with prayer to institute proceedings against them under section 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code and detain them in *hajal* till the case came up for hearing. The Additional Magistrate thereupon instituted proceedings under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code and fixed the hearing of the case for the 16th February. He also ordered bail for Rs. 500 each. On the 10th the police withdrew the case against all the accused who were consequently released. A perusal of the names of the accused persons would show that they were mostly respectable people. They all gave their names and addresses to the police so that it might have got all particulars about them in a twinkling by means of telegrams. Instead of doing that it thought it easier to arrest them all and put them in *hajal*. It is such conduct on the part of the police which has made it so unpopular.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 19th, 1914.

7. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st March takes exception to the frequency of house-searches and arrests in the Punjab and the United Provinces and Bihar, especially to the searches at the houses of Mr. Joges Chandra Chaudhuri of Allahabad and Kaviraj Rajmohan Sen and Professor Jadunath Sarkar of Bankipore. In the Punjab three men of the name of Daulat Ram were arrested and released after suffering much trouble. These things create a good deal of discontent, and the paper asks the Government to keep the police in restraint.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

8. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 21st March takes exception to the refusal of the Calcutta High Court to enhance the punishment of one Gomes who had tried to violate an Indian woman in a train on the Assam-Bengal Railway while he was in charge of it as its guard. The first court had only fined Gomes Rs. 75. The plea of the High Court was that Gomes was very young and that a departmental order had been issued by which he would never get a job in any railway in India.

NAYAK,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

(d)—Education.

9. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th March referring to the stiffness and printing in Bombay Devanagiri of the Sanskrit paper in the last Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, says that at the Dacca centre the examinees on receiving the paper prayed that some one might read it to them. This prayer was at first rejected. But about half an hour or three-quarters of an hour before the expiry of the time allotted for answering the paper it was read out to them. But then it was too late for examinees to revise and rewrite their answers. It will be highly regrettable if the examinees have to suffer for these things.

SANJIVANI,
Mar. 19th, 1914.

10. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 21st March says that the question paper on History in the last Intermediate Examination of the Calcutta University was extremely stiff. There was also a question requiring the examinees to draw a map. But it is a well known fact that I. A. students seldom read Geography. It will be highly regrettable if, after reading hard for two years, examinees get plucked simply on account of the stiffness of the History Paper.

NAYAK,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

PRAYASHI,
Falgun, 1320 (B. E.)

11. Referring to the punishment of flogging awarded to a student of the Bhadrakali school near Utterpara for having insulted Mr Stark, Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, the *Pravashi* [Calcutta] for Falgun 1320 (B. E.) writes:—

There is nothing except Mr. Stark's own statement to show that the boy said, "Saheb, salaam salaam, salaam" with the object of insulting him. And even supposing that the boy had such a motive, was it at all proper to award the punishment of thieves and dacoits to a twelve-year old boy? There is an English saying "Boys will be boys," but this is not perhaps kept in mind by Englishmen where Indian boys are concerned. If Mr. Stark and Mr. Hornell think that such cruelly heavy punishment should be awarded to young boys for "impertinence," they had better take to the occupation of hunting tigers than directing the education of Indian boys.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

12. We are quite surprised, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st March, at the way in which some European gentlemen objected to the appointment of certain professors and assistant professors in the Calcutta University. Professor Smith even went so far as to make a personal attack on the Vice-Chancellor, and he was supported by Mr. James, the disappointed candidate for the Directorship of Public Instruction. These gentlemen did not, however, explain in which way the professors, whose appointment they were taking exception to, were unfit for the posts. Their only defect is, we think, their black colour, and that was no doubt enough ground for Messrs. Smith and James to protest against their appointment.

PRAYASHI,
Falgun, 1320 (B. E.)

13. The *Pravashi* [Calcutta] for Falgun, 1320 (B. E.) writes:—

The Principalship of the
Bethune College.

There is a rumour that the Director of Public Instruction has given the assurance that the Principalship of the Bethune College will be given to a European lady only as a temporary measure. Without impugning the honesty of that officer's assurance, we must say that if Queen Victoria's promises can be violated, his word may be broken also. We should think that if once the post is given to a European lady it will continue to be so for ever. Mrs. Das has filled that post with great credit, and we all know that while under the management of European Principals large sums of money have been embezzled in the Presidency College, the accounts of the Bethune College have always been properly kept under Mrs. Das's supervision. None but a fool should think that Bengali girls ought to be thoroughly anglicised in dress, manners and speech, or that they ought to be trained under European teachers. We can never approve of the idea of our girls imitating the habits and manners of the West for that will only lead to mischief. For instance, drinking, gambling, and, to some extent, even smoking are in vogue among European ladies; and it would be an evil day for our country if our women were to take to those things. Again, Bengali girls ought to receive an education which will fit them for the kind of domestic life they will have to lead when they grow up. They ought to learn those habits of cleanliness and develop those feelings of love and devotion which are the characteristics of Bengali women and which are indispensably necessary in a joint family. And these things cannot certainly be taught by a European teacher or by a Parsi teacher either, for Parsis are no better than Europeans. Besides, what we have heard of the Parsi teachers of the Dacca Eden school does not incline us to put much faith in their methods of teaching. And lastly we fail to see what earthly good the proposed Advisory Committee composed of six Bengali ladies will do, if the opinions of the present Governing Body and Managing Committee are not consulted in a matter like the appointment of the Principal, even though able men like Sir Asutosh Mukerjee are on the Governing Body. In conclusion, we must say that an injustice is being done to Mrs. Das, and that since our girls are not savages needing reclamation, there is no necessity for a European lady to come to give them a civilised training. We know what is good for our girls, and an outsider need not be troubled for that.

MOHAMMADI,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

"Madrasa reforms."

14. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March writes:—

Our main objection to the book, which Maulana Abdul Haq Huqqani, Head Maulvi of the Calcutta Madrasa, has written on the reform of the

curriculum of that institution, is that the Alems and other men of experience and erudition have been kept quite in the dark about the list of books proposed in this pamphlet. We hear that the author does not wish the public to be enlightened on the matter, though he has tried to raise the book in public esteem by getting thirteen well-known professors to support it. One may say with certainty that the proposals made in this book will be accepted by the Government; for the Government in the present case means Nawab Shams-ul-Huda, and we have in our last week's issue described what his relations with the Maulana Saheb are. In fact, it is supposed by some that the Maulana Saheb has prepared his scheme in consultation with the Nawab Saheb. Besides, the Maulana Saheb's fame and respectability are likely to have, in the Government's opinion, added weight to his proposals. And, above all, Maulana Velayet Hosain, Maulana Sayadat Hossain, Maulana Molla Safiulla, Maulana Abdul Wahab Behari, etc., are somehow or other supporting the scheme. In our opinion Maulana Abdul Huq's scheme, if carried out, will only be so much labour lost. In the preface of his book he says that the introduction of the course of studies suggested by him would reduce the expenses of the Madrassa by a half. This may earn him the Government's gratitude on economical grounds, but we should think he had better not mention the thing altogether. The Maulana Saheb has fixed only seven classes in his "course." Students are to finish in six years the whole range of studies from the *Misan* to the Koran, *Hadis* and other religious subjects as well as English literature, mathematics, history, geography, and everything, and go on with only practical exercises in the seventh year. The list of books to be read in the first two years is quite a formidable one, and every experienced educationist whom we have consulted is of opinion that it is quite out of keeping with the Maulana Saheb's good name as a veteran teacher. The Alems who have at the Maulana Saheb's request subscribed their names to his book have also expressed the opinion that certain books should be altered or taken out of it. We are sure that the course of studies suggested by the Maulana Saheb will create divers difficulties, and, though it would not be altogether strange if the scheme were to be adopted, we hope the Government will think well before they accept the proposal.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

15. The *Darsak* [Calcutta] of the 20th March complains that the "Municipal extravagance"—Calcutta Municipality has been continuously increasing the assessment of houses even in quarters in which no improvement has been effected which may have raised the price of land there. The assessment is thus being increased without any reasonable ground but only to increase the revenue of the municipality. The municipality has grown so extravagant that no amount of income is proving sufficient to defray its expenses. It is, therefore, contracting enormous debts and at the same time increasing taxes, regardless of the extreme hardship that it is thus causing to poor ratepayers. The staff which the municipality keeps to prevent wastage of water is so large that a tenth part of the cost which the municipality has to incur on that head would give an unlimited supply of water to the ratepayers. The waterworks was formerly a part of the Engineer's Department. But now it has grown into an independent department of an enormous size, maintained with the life-blood of the rate-payers. The Conservancy Department also has more men than are actually needed. There is no co-operation between the different departments, so that it often happens that a road which has been repaired at a large cost by the Engineering Department is dug open by another department for laying pipes within 15 days of the completion of the repairs.

DARSAK,
Mar. 20th, 1914

16. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 19th March fails to see what earthly good will be done to the people of Janai, a prosperous village in the Hooghly district, by forcing Municipalities in Bengal.

NAYAK,
Mar. 19th, 1914

a municipality upon them. They have all along been without one and have so far been quite happy. A municipality means very little work and plenty of trouble in the shape of taxes and party-spirit, to say nothing of the malpractices which are committed. There is a great municipality in Calcutta which makes the lives of all the rate-payers a burden, while spending money quite freely. Lakhs of rupees have been spent on the Talla reservoir which has made a certain officer of the municipality enormously rich. This officer got the scheme approved with the help of a docile body of Commissioners and then left the country. This reservoir is not now working properly. But who is responsible for the money wasted on it? Then again, municipalities make the people addicted to luxuries. The Calcutta Municipality is spending large sums of money in carrying out the so-called improvements in the European quarters of the city. This sort of thing will mean increased expenditure and so in time enhanced taxes and greater *sulum* upon the people. So the less we have of municipalities the better.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Mar. 19th, 1914.

Malaria in India.

17. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 19th March publishes a humorous correspon-

dence which says:—

The fourth act of the malaria drama in India is going to be played. In the first act quinine was the hero, in the second act weeding out of jungles, and in the third act, destruction of mosquitoes, and now in this fourth act the hero is fertilization of soil. Dr. Bentby advises that all the embankments which obstruct an overflow of the waters of the rivers in the country should be destroyed and the waters allowed to inundate the whole country. If this is done, says he, the soil of the country will be fertilized by the silt deposited by floods, bumper crops will be raised, people will be better fed and get money, and thus malaria will be driven out of the country. Mr. Bentby is quite right. But who will bell the cat? Most of the embankments are railway embankments belonging to his brothers, cousins and kith and kin who are not to be easily tackled like the zamindars or other natives of the country.

A project has been made to excavate a *khal* joining Eastern Bengal with Calcutta mainly in the interest of trade and European merchants, at a cost of 7 or 8 crores of rupees. If this huge sum of money is spent in improving the condition of a number of rivers in Bengal, they will by inundation and so forth drive malaria out of the country and benefit it in various other ways.

In this connection it may not be out of place to refer to the provision which Government has made in its budget for providing police servants with mosquito curtains. At last the Government has found out the right method of suppressing dacoity in the country. If mosquitoes cannot bite police officers, they will sleep soundly and snore loudly so that dacoits will be scared away by the huge noise thus made by their nostrils. It is rumoured that the illustrious Malik Omar Hayat Khan proposed also the provision in the budget of a further sum of many lakhs of rupees for providing these police officers with knee-pillows.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

18. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st March has the following:—

"Diseases in Bengal."

About nine and a half lakhs of men die in Bengal every year, and unless people from other provinces had come and lived here our province would long ago have been as desolate as a cremation ground. The death-rate in Bengal is more than double that in England, and this is due not only to the presence of malaria but to the weakening of the constitution of the people on account of their chronic poverty. The Government, of course, know all this and are anxious to remedy the mischief, though the best means of doing so, which has been so successful in England, Egypt and Italy, will not be adopted because it is too costly. In Bengal the prime cause of malaria is the choking of its natural waterways. The cost of improving this state of things is too high for the Government to bear, and hence in spite of all the commissions of enquiry the Government are appointing and the steps they are taking, malaria is not being driven out of the province. We are confident that if the silted-up branches of the Bhagirathi are re-excavated a good deal will be done in this direction, for it is the places on the banks of the Bhagirathi and its branches that are the most malarious.

19. In continuation of its previous article on "Road Cess in Bengal (*vide* Report on Native Papers for the week ending 14th March, paragraph 23) the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March writes:—

Very little of the Road Cess revenue is spent for purposes of real public utility. As for the money allotted to water-supply nearly a half goes to water-works in towns, and thus villages are not much cared for. Out of the 25 District Boards in Bengal, Bankura, Howrah, Chittagong, Tippera, Bogra, Rangpur, Pabna and Malda have not been able to spend even Rs. 5,000 each for water-supply. Is this not strange? Is it proper to supply a few thousands of wealthy townsmen with good drinking water, while millions of thirsty village-people are without it? Does it not show that the men who are supposed to look after such things care more for their own comfort than for their duty? It is perhaps useless to appeal to these so-called patriots, but we must say that they are by no means fit for self-government.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

20. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 17th March has the following in English:—

Proper accommodation for females on Assam Bengal Railway.

We suggest in view of the oft-recurring cases of molestation on females that male escorts of female passengers should be accommodated in the same carriage with the females with only a partition, and that arrangements should be made that no outsider can get into the female compartment while the carriage would be in motion. We believe the authorities of the Assam-Bengal Railway will kindly attend to the important matter without any delay.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
Mar. 17th, 1914.

21. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th March writes:—

A Railway complaint.

Babu Bamandas Banerjee, a respectable resident of Rishra, has laid a serious charge against a European Ticket Collector of the East Indian Railway. He alleges that the Ticket Collector, whose name is Mr. Pinto, wrongfully detained a Bengali gentleman and his wife and three other ladies accompanying him because he had not bought a ticket for a baby. Bamandas Babu offered to pay for the child's fare at Rishra where the party was going, but this the Ticket Collector would not listen to but rather used insulting language towards Bamandas Babu. We hope the Agent of the East Indian Railway will enquire into the matter.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Mar. 17th, 1914.

22. The *Diamond Harbour Hitaishi* [Diamond Harbour] of the 17th

The Northern Drainage embankment.

March refers to the necessity of steps being taken at an early date to repair the embankment from Kulpi to Nurpur at those points where it has been damaged. Upon these repairs depends the safety of the subdivision from the disastrous effects of a cyclone.

DIAMOND HARBOUR HITAIISHI,
Mar. 17th, 1914.

(h)—*General.*

23. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March is astonished at the *sid*

"Nripendranath's murder."
"Why so much *sid*?"

which the Government is alleged to be showing in the Chitpur murder case. It is said to have engaged Mr. S. P. Sinha on a perusal fee of Rs. 10,000 and a daily fee of Rs. 2,500 to conduct the prosecution in spite of the presence of Mr. B. C. Mitra, Standing Counsel, and Mr. E. P. Ghosh. Why does the Government keep a Standing Counsel and an Advocate-General, if it has to engage another Barrister at such a high cost? If anything amiss has happened on the side of Government in this case, how can it be helped now?

HITAVADI,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 20th March also accuses the Government of *sid* in the above connection.

Ibid.

SAMAY,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

24. Referring to the question as to whether the Government of Bengal was right in awarding rewards to a number of men in connection with the arrest of the accused person in the Chitpur murder case before the trial of the accused, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March says:—

Police officers invariably get rewards departmentally, whenever they do any work of merit or particular difficulty. Hence if in this case Government had waited till the conviction of the accused person, and then rewarded the men who arrested him or helped in his arrest, no one would have had anything to say. As regards the question whether the Government's conduct amounts to a contempt of court or not, it is for lawyers to judge. But this much we can say with Mr. Norton that in this country a reward was never before given in this manner.

MOHAMMADI,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

25. In a contributed article under the marginally noted heading the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March writes:—

"Injustice in the Registration Department." Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, the Inspector-General of Registration, had for some time been on the look out for an opportunity to get rid of Khan Bahadur Syed Aolad Hosain, First Inspector of Registration. This gentleman had incurred Mr. Mukerjee's displeasure because of his being allowed by His Excellency the Governor to do his work at Dacca instead of in Calcutta. The opportunity Mr. Mukerjee had been seeking came in his way in the following manner. He dismissed Kazi Abdus Samad, Joint Sub-Registrar of Dacca, and when the latter came and appealed to him for mercy, Mr. Mukerjee asked him to institute a false case of bribery against Maulvi Abul Mansur, the then District Sub Registrar of Dacca. Kazi Abdus Samad was told that he would be reinstated in his office if he carried out Mr. Mukerjee's wish. Needless to say the Maulvi Mansur was in Mr. Mukerjee's bad books. Khan Bahadur Syed Aolad Hossain also was desired by Mr. Mukerjee to manage the case against Maulvi Abul Mansur and was threatened that he would be reported unfavourably to Government if he did not carry out Mr. Mukerjee's request. The Khan Bahadur, therefore, devoted all his time to the management of that case, although his own legitimate work suffered thereby. The case was dismissed, but no consideration was shown to Kazi Abdus Samad. Besides, Mr. Mukerjee took the Khan Bahadur to task for having neglected his duties and compelled him to retire on pension. Thus two birds were killed with one stone. Maulvi Abdul Aziz, the second Inspector of Registration and an able officer, has been promoted, though for a time only, to the First Inspectorship on the Khan Bahadur's retirement. But we hear that Manomohan Babu, a decrepit old man who has been made Second Inspector and who is now on his sixth extension, is soon going to be given another extension, while Maulvi Abdul Aziz, who is only on his fifth extension and is quite hale and hearty, is to be made to retire on pension. Justice demands that the First Inspector of Registration should be a Musalman, for the second and third Inspectorships are in the hands of Hindus. Besides, the old rule of having two out of the three Inspectorships in Eastern Bengal and Assam occupied by Musalmans has been abolished, and Hindus have the largest number of posts in the Registration Department. Then again, the Hindu Registrar of Calcutta is going to be made First Inspector of Registration in Calcutta, and Babu Tarapada Biswas, District Sub-Registrar of Alipur, is going to be appointed Registrar of Calcutta. We do not know why the Inspector-General of Registration is injuring Musalman interest in this way. He has filled the whole of his own office with Hindus. We appeal to Lord Carmichael against all this selfishness of a Hindu officer of His Excellency and invite His Excellency's attention to the way in which that officer persecutes Musalmans.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

26. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st March, referring to the closing of Government's relief measures in Contai and the ensuing visit of Lord Carmichael to Contai to ascertain the advisability of partitioning the district, says that, considering the present distressed condition of the people of the district,

His Excellency should now postpone the question of the partition and apply himself only to relieving their distress.

27. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 17th March has the following in English:—

"Redistribution of areas in Noakhali and Tippera."

It is most likely that, owing to the change of site of the head-quarters of Noakhali district, there would be certain changes in the distribution of areas in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali. The rumour regarding the transfer of Chandpur to Noakhali and Feni to Tippera has been agitating the minds of the people of both the districts. So far as Tippera is concerned we think such a change would be to its disadvantage as by this arrangement it would be deprived of the most flourishing portion of its jurisdiction; but taking a broader view, we are of opinion that the proposed arrangement, *viz.*, locating the head-quarters of Noakhali district at Chandpur will be of advantage to the division of Chittagong as a whole and its neighbouring places. The town will then be a most prosperous one in East Bengal in point of commercial and other prospects.

The present area of the Tippera district is 2499 square miles and the population 2,117,991; and the present area of Noakhali is 1,859 square miles and its population 1,141,728. By the suggested change and redistribution the population will stand thus:—

Tippera district 1,953,620.

Noakhali district 1,302,009.

Thus in point of population and area there is not much to complain. The only thing is that the proposed new subdivision of Tippera should be started with its head-quarters on the Meghna at Homna, by which the loss of Tippera district will to some extent be compensated. We fail to see why the Feni people are opposed to their transfer to Tippera. The Assam-Bengal Railway and the Chittagong Trunk road which both run right across the Feni subdivision, connect it with Comilla and afford facilities of communication. Taking all facts into consideration we do not think it would be convenient to locate the head-quarters of Noakhali district at Feni.

28. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 16th March says that the people of the Feni subdivision have been seized with a panic through the rumour that the subdivision will be transferred to the jurisdiction of Tippera. Government ought not to arrive at any such decision without first consulting the public.

29. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 16th March is greatly concerned at the rumour that Bakarganj will be broken into two districts, the new district being composed of the whole of the Patuakhali subdivision and portions of Bhola and Pirozepur. The paper, however, asks the public to keep quiet over the matter and let the Government do whatever they choose, for it is for the people to suffer, as indeed they have suffered all along, in silence.

30. Referring to the question of partitioning Bakarganj and many other districts of Bengal which the District Administration Committee is considering, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March remarks:—

The carrying out of the proposed partitions will require an enormous sum of money. How can this sum be afforded by a Government which, whenever the question of the separating of the Judicial and Executive functions arises, shelves it on the plea of want of funds?

31. The *Charu Mihr* [Mymensingh] of the 17th March says that people are no longer agitating against the proposed partition of Mymensingh because they think that Government has become determined on it so that protest will be useless. Nevertheless if the district is divided into a number of small districts, there will undoubtedly be great dissatisfaction in the country. The question is a very serious one. Although a few men are supporting the scheme out of purely self-interested motives, the public is opposed to it. If the district is divided into a number of small districts, its inhabitants will be ruined.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
Mar. 17th, 1914.

NOAKHALI
SAMILANI,
Mar. 16th, 1914.

BARISAL HITASHI,
Mar. 16th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

CHARU MIHR,
Mar. 17th 1914.

CHARU MINIR,
Mar. 17th, 1914.

32. The *Charu Minir* [Mymensingh] of the 17th March says that of the two routes of which surveys have been made for constructing a railway line from Mymensingh to Tangail the one which passes through Khagdahari, Muktagacha, Basuri, Rasulpur, Sanyasipukur, Elenga and so forth should be accepted. The other route passes mainly through deep jungles and will be of no use to the people of Tangail.

The writer next suggests the construction of a railway line from Mymensingh to Jagatpur on the Jamuna river close to Serajganj and the joining of the line at Jagatpur with the Mymensingh-Tangail railway somewhere near Elenga.

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

33. Referring to rumour that the authorities of the Calcutta High Court have desired to prolong the Durga Puja vacation by adding the Bhatridvitiya holiday to it at its beginning, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st March says that if this is done and thus the Hindus are deprived of their holiday on the day of the ceremony of Bhatridvitiya they will be highly dissatisfied. The Chief Justice should also consider whether it will be just for him to make the alteration at the cost of the Hindus simply for the convenience of homegoing sahebs.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

34. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st March is greatly concerned to learn that the Maharaja of Jaipore is about to build a temple near the ancient Barasan Temple in the Muttra district and that His Highness has arranged with the priests of the latter temple for shifting its idols to the new one. The Barasan Temple is a shrine held in great reverence by Hindus all over India, and the paper asks the Government to prevent the Maharaja from carrying out his project which will hurt Hindu feelings very deeply.

AL-HILAL,
March 18th, 1914.

35. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 18th March remarks that the officers must early attend to the question of the demolition of tombs and mosques at Lashkarpur, otherwise it will assume the same aspect as did the Cawnpore affair. It was hoped that after the last-mentioned affair the officers of the Government had learnt a lesson regarding the demolition of mosques. Lord Hardinge had himself assured us on that point, and we had become quite careless about it, but the Lashkarpur affair has shaken our belief.

The subordinate officials who are doing these are, in the opinion of the paper, dishonouring the high intentions of the Government. To them Lord Hardinge's opinion is worth nothing.

The question is how long the Moslems will be kept in suspense about the fate of their places of worship and what ultimately will be its effect on the public.

MOHAMMADI,
March 20th, 1914.

36. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March notices the Musalman meeting recently held at a mosque in Kidderpore for protesting against the demolition of certain mosques by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, and asks the Government to listen to the prayers made by the assembly.

JYOTI,
March 9th, 1914.

37. Referring to the Report of the Currency Commission, the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 9th March says:—

The Government of India makes a large profit out of the silver coinage, the intrinsic value of a rupee being much less than its face value. We are of opinion that this profit justly belongs to the Indians. We are, therefore, at a loss to make out why it must be kept in England as a Gold Reserve to provide against emergencies in the English market, and why it must not be kept in India.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
March 17th, 1914.

38. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th March has the following:—

The Indian Currency Commission has made certain recommendations about the currency in India but has left the most important questions undecided. We, however, fully approve of their opinion against a gold currency for that will lead to much trouble. Until both gold and silver coins find currency in England the troubles in India will never be over.

39. The *Tripura Guide* [Comilla] of the 17th March requests the Government to strengthen co-operative credit societies with rich men's money. In this way a great impetus may be given to agriculture and capitalists also may get a return for their money.

TRIPURA GUIDE,
March 17th, 1914.

40. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March says that the Government of India is not justified in first taking from Provincial Governments all their revenues and then paying them back only a portion of them to carry on the administration of the Provinces. Assam, for instance, had a revenue of 46 lakhs of rupees last year. Of this sum the Government of India granted the Government of Assam only 25 lakhs and 77 thousand rupees, keeping for itself 20 lakhs. Assam stands in urgent need of improvement and development of communications and so forth. But can this be effected so long as the Government of India will usurp its revenue in the above way for new capitals, hill exoduses, banquets, balls and so forth?

HITAVADI,
March 20th, 1914.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March says:—
"Railway expenditure." The *Englishman* has been fired with anger because Sir William Meyer did not make a very strong protest against Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya's Resolution in the Supreme Council to divert a portion of the Government's Railway Budget to Education. Of course, the *Englishman* being an organ of the European merchant community it is quite natural for it to show dissatisfaction at any proposal to curtail the railway budget. But if the truth has to be spoken it must be said that the people of this country derive very little benefit from the enormous sums of money which Government spend on railways, for they have little share in the vast trade of the country. Moreover, all the higher posts in the railways are monopolised by Europeans. If instead of taunting the Indians as a service-loving people, the white merchants of the country take care to teach them business and appoint them in the higher posts in the railway service, very little complaint will be heard against railway budgets in future.

HITAVADI,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

42. In an article under the marginally noted heading the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st March takes exception to the preference given by Government to medical graduates who have been trained in England, a thing which, it thinks, shows that they (the Government) have no faith in the mode of teaching in their own medical institutions in this country. Why not then, asks the paper, have one good medical college in India where students may receive the kind of training the Government would like them to? Simply a sojourn in England does not certainly make an Indian a better man. Why then compel him to go to England for education? We hear, says the journal, that the Government will in time take the management of the Belgachia School. This will take the only medical institution conducted by Indians out of their hands. We hear also that a gentleman educated in England will be placed in charge of that institution. All this shows the Government's partiality for England-trained men, and this will only create ill-feeling between them and the men educated in India. We ask all Indian medical men to protest against this unanimously.

BASUMATI,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

43. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March, while recognising that the gentlemen constituting the committee appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Lahore Medical College students are men of high position and quite trustworthy, thinks that as all these gentlemen are Europeans the committee ought to have on it an Indian also in order to be perfect. Is there no such Indian in the Punjab as can take a place on the committee?

HITAVADI,
Mar. 20th, 1914.

44. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st March says that it bespeaks the height of incivility and even barbarity on the part of the students and Principal of the London Hospital to have proposed and supported Resolutions most defamatory to Indian medical students. Has the attention of Lord Crewe been drawn to the Resolutions?

BANGAVASI,
Mar. 21st, 1914.

BANGAVASI.
Mar. 21st, 1914.

45. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 21st March prays Lord Hardinge to favourably consider Mr. Jaswalla's petition to the Government of India on the subject of preservation of prime cows and their slaughter in Calcutta.

"Cow slaughter."—Mr. Jaswalla's petition.

MOHAMMADI.
Mar. 21st, 1914.

46. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th March writes:—
"The Government's repressive policy will never succeed."
Whatever the Government and the conservative section of the Musalman community may think or say, the Musalman public at large are of opinion that the Government has since the annulment of the Partition of Bengal been pursuing a new policy with regard to Musalmans and that this policy is causing them great and, in fact, unbearable pain of mind. Our officials often allow themselves to be played into the hands of selfish sycophants who create in their minds totally wrong impressions about Musalmans, and the views expressed about Musalmans by English newspapers, both in this country and in England, sometimes influence them against that community. English journalists who accuse Musalmans of disloyalty and anti-English spirit are as much liars as are those Musalmans who tell the officials that there is absolutely no aspiration or discontent among that inoffensive and happy people, and that excepting a few hot-headed young agitators the community at large is always anxious to please the Government by supporting it in all its acts. Men of both these classes are enemies of the Government and the people alike.

Musalmans can never be disloyal for such a thing is against their religion, nature and interests. But that does not mean that they will submit without protest to any acts of injustice or ill-treatment which officials may commit, for they can never be hypocrites. Our officials often show a dislike for the hard truth, nor do they think it necessary to accord a favourable consideration to the hopes and aspirations and prayers of the Musalman community. The result is discontent and its inevitable expression agitation—which the officials try to strike down with the mailed fist of repressive policy. Such an attempt has never been successful in the past and can never be so in the present or the future. On the other hand, it only helps discontent to strike its roots deeper and deeper into the public mind and leads to more and more bitter agitation. Hence it is as necessary for a sensible Government to ascertain the feelings of the people as well as their hopes and aspirations, as it is important for those who wish well to the Government and the people to frankly lay the people's wants and grievances before their rulers. And failure in these duties is a sin before God.

The treatment which the Government has been according to the Musalmans since the Delhi Darbar has not been satisfactory to the latter. The Government has in various ways compelled Musalmans to take part in agitation, and it is the Government which is now trying to repress that agitation mercilessly. The Government has broken its promise by annulling the Partition of Bengal and thus causing a pain in the hearts of seven crores of its Musalman subjects which the decoration of a few Musalman leaders with titles has not been able to alleviate in the least. In fact, this has only made the Musalmans feel their insult all the more keenly. The success which agitation achieved in this matter of the reversal of the "Partition" has opened the eyes of the Musalmans and has taught them a new lesson. The conduct of the British Government at the time of the sudden attack of Tripoli by Italian robbers has not been satisfactory to Musalmans and its (the British Government's) refusal to allow Turkey's troops to pass through Egypt, which is under British protection, has hurt Musalman feelings very deeply. The Musalmans think that but for this refusal Tripoli would not have been lost to Turkey, the blood of lakhs of Arab Mozaheds would not have dyed the soil of Tripoli, and the demons of Italy would not have been able to commit inhuman outrages on Moslem men, women and children. Close upon the war in Tripoli came Balkan War. It would be a travesty of truth to say that Britain's behaviour towards Turkey on this occasion was just and proper. Thinking that Turkey would be victorious in the war it was at first declared that the result of the fight would not make any change in the boundaries of the contending kingdoms. But as soon as the Balkan Allies began to win the day British ministers declared that neither party would be deprived of the fruits of its victory. Then came that speech at Guildhall and the British Prime Minister's jubilation at the

conquest of Salonika by Greece which led him to express the hope (amidst loud cheers) that the victorious Christian Powers would before long be able to possess themselves of all the dominion of Turkey. Every word of this speech fell like a poisoned arrow on the breast of the Musalman community. And lastly we have Sir Edward Grey's attitude towards Turkey.

Nor did our officials in India give us any time to lighten the burden of our grief by shedding tears, for these events were soon followed by the sudden demolition of the Cawnpore mosque. The Musjid was broken without any reason and in spite of all protests and prayers, shots from the rifles of the Cawnpore police unjustly pierced the breasts of some Musalmans and a number of them, from Maulana Azad Sobhan to the street beggar, were arrested and thrown into prison. The Government rewarded the police for having shot to death a number of innocent and unarmed Musalmans. The musjid at Cawnpur became a place of pilgrimage for Musalmans who began to go there in large numbers and found that while the neighbouring Siva's temple had been preserved in spite of its being situated just in the middle of the road, the musjid had been broken although the road might quite well have been diverted to the east. They also found that the walls of the musjid had been riddled with hundreds of bullets and they saw there the cruel and heartrending signs of the shedding of their brethren's blood. And over and above all this was the hard-heartedness of Sir James Meston and his Government. When the affair was about to set all India ablaze, the noble-minded Viceroy stepped in and effected a sort of compromise.

The anger which the Government had felt during the wars in Tripoli and the Balkans was at last visited upon the Musalman Press. The Government had no weapons with which to punish the excited and discontented Musalman public, and so at the beginning of the national awakening they had recourse to a law named the Press Act for repressing Musalman newspapers. And the result is well known to everybody. The Government carried out their repressive policy to perfection by confiscating the *Zemindar* press with its fittings, which was worth about one and a half lakhs of rupees. But this has only made the agitation all the keener and more deep-rooted.

While the Government are, on the one hand, showing a great zeal in pursuing their repressive policy, they are on the other showing to the long-standing wants and grievances of the Moslem public an indifference which has caused despair even in the heart of the greatest loyalist. The Musalmans have for a long time been unitedly crying for separate representation, and the wish expressed by His Excellency the Viceroy to visit Dacca after the annulment of the Partition of Bengal indirectly dissuaded them from agitating over the question, for every one hoped that His Excellency was going to Dacca to announce a special boon to Musalmans. It was for this reason that the Musalmans arranged to present His Excellency with an address of welcome in which separate representation, larger educational grants, etc., were prayed for. The Viceroy has not granted any of those prayers but has rather expressed himself against separate representation. His Excellency has announced that a university will be established at Dacca, but the Musalmans' prayer for special representation has not yet been fulfilled.

Next, about the Moslem University which the officials, forgetful of the past, have proposed to bind by conditions which it is impossible for Musalmans to accept. The Government are not willing to even let the University be named the Moslem University. The Musalmans proposed that the Viceroy should be the Chancellor of the University, but the Government are anxious to bind it with the iron chain of bondage. The Government would not allow any school or college except the Aligarh College to be affiliated to the University. What will the Musalmans do with such a University? Musalmans want from the Government a share of the educational grant proportionate to their numbers. And this the Government are not willing to let them have. (Of course, there are hopes of the College being granted at an early date.) We said the very week after the Durbar, and we repeat it here that we shall never be able to stop our agitation unless the Government gives our just prayers, as mentioned below, their favourable consideration. Nothing but success will make us desist from this agitation.

The presence of certain new circumstances compels us to repeat these old things. We give below a summary of the prayers of the united Musalman community for the consideration of the Government:—

(1) There should be separate representation for Musalmans in Legislative Councils and Local, Municipal and District Boards.

(2) The Government should reconsider their decision regarding the proposed Musalman University.

(3) The wants and grievances of Moslems regarding education should be supplied and redressed.

(4) The strictness of the Press Act should be relaxed, and the cases of those newspapers which have fallen into trouble because of this law, reconsidered.

(5) The Land Acquisition Act should be amended, so that the existence and dignity of mosques, Moslem graveyards and similar sacred places may not be jeopardised.

We can emphatically assert that if these prayers are granted all the existing causes of Moslem dissatisfaction would be removed. On the other hand, it is also true that the repressive policy of Government has been proved to be inefficacious, and if in the future a more repressive policy is adopted it will lead to the growth of agitation stronger and more successful.

NAYAK,
Mar. 24th, 1914.

Mr. Beatson-Bell's Membership
of the Bengal Executive Council.

47. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th March asks why Mr. Beatson-Bell is going to be appointed a member of the Bengal Executive Council in the place of Mr. Lyon who is going out on leave, instead of Mr. Stevenson-Moore who is an able, generous and impartial Civilian and is the permanent member of the Board of Revenue. Why should such an officer as he be superseded by Mr. Beatson-Bell?

III.—LEGISLATION.

BARISAL HIT. ISHI,
Mar. 16th, 1914.

48. The *Barisal Hitaishi* (Barisal) of the 16th March has the following:—

"The terrible nature of the Press Act."

We will show by some examples how the Press Act injures the Government. If the shortcomings of the police in connection with the Chitpur Murder Case could be freely discussed in newspapers, much of them might have been rectified. But no paper dares to do so out of fear. Again, we know that a certain District Magistrate has gone beyond the provisions of the Press Act and passed an erroneous order in regard to some press. No newspaper dares to point out that error, for then that press will be injured and the Magistrate will be put to shame. We believe also that the Press Act has put a check on the increase of printing presses, and has thus inflicted a loss on English merchants who deal in press outfits. Again, the law is doing journalists a moral injury by making them insincere. It is never possible for the pen to overturn the British Empire, and so we ask the Government to repeal or modify the Press Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITAVADI
Mar. 20th, 1914.

49. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 20th March takes exception to the appointment, by the Maharaja of Tippera, of his

"The minister of Tippera."

brother, Kumar Rajendra Kishor, as his minister. The Kumar is quite a young man and inexperienced in state affairs. He is, moreover, known to be a mere puppet in the hands of others and also a very intriguing man.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PRAVA SHI,
Falgun, 1320 (B.E.)

50. The *Pravashi* (Calcutta) for Falgun, 1320 (B.E.), writes:—

"Whitemen and blackmen"

Lord Bryce has in a recent speech expressed the opinion that the best way of preventing black men and white men from coming into conflict with one another is to make the latter remain in their own countries. But how are the plantations, mines

and factories of white men in the colonies to go on without black labourers? Again, if black men are not to go out of their own countries why should not the same rule apply to white men as well? The thing is, whitemen do not mind having black men working as coolies in the colonies, but they can never brook the idea of the latter standing up as men properly so called and competing with them in their trade and commerce.

51. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th March commends the businesslike way in which the Editor of the *Zemindar* and the Moslem community are proceeding to get the question of the repeal of the Press Act mooted in Parliament. It asks the Hindu leaders to take a lesson from this.

Editor of the *Zemindar* and the repeal of the Press Act.

52. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 22nd March in the course of an article entitled "special electorate" remarks that two things stand in the way of the formation of an Indian nationality, viz., cow-killing and special electorate for Moslems. It approvingly quotes the opinion expressed by the *Musalman* newspaper on the latter point at issue.

Special electorate a bar to the formation of an Indian nationality.

53. In the course of a long article under the heading "Surendranath's true self," the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th March says that Babu Surendranath Banerjee is a man without any religion. His life is in politics. He wants to implant in India all the democratic political institutions of Europe and America. The writer, however, who does not pretend to be able or desire to show how India became free, says that time has made India a subject country and time again will make her free. If it is asked, is there no field for personal exertion, the reply will be personal exertion will come in time, India will become free in time. In the present state of India, all the efforts of the Indians should be directed towards maintaining their individuality which, though unshaken by the Musalman rule extending over nearly eight centuries, seems to be brought to the verge of destruction by the British rule of only one and a half centuries. The true Hindu idea of freedom is quite different from the modern idea of it. The Hindu idea, as depicted in the *Gita*, is that it is quite immaterial who sits on the throne provided the people can perform the social and religious duties of their lives freely and unmolested, and that if molestation comes in these matters, if the ruler does not perform his kingly duties properly, the remedy will not lie in the agitations and meetings in Congresses and conferences, but in God who incarnates Himself wherever righteousness is in jeopardy and unrighteousness is in the ascendant. The individuality of the Hindus lies in their religion so that if they want to preserve their individuality they must preserve their religion.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 28th March 1914.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Mar. 18th, 1914.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Mar. 22nd, 1914.

NAYAK,
Mar. 24th, 1914.

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DATE: 11/11/1916

The 18th March commends the
which is a Bill of the House
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to take a lesson from this.
"Social Reform" remarks that
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ANDREA BABI

George E. Stranahan

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 28th March 1914

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REPORT
PART II

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Sunday, 28th March 1914

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2. The Bengali Press Association
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41. The Bengali Press Association
42. The Bengali Press Association

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st July 1918.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee"	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen	200
12	"East"	Do.	Weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan	600

[This is stored on the July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Years published.	Frequency.	Editor.	Name, rank and age of Editor.	Subscription.
1	"Scientific Spectator"	1860	Weekly	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
2	"The Sun"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
3	"Herald"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
4	"Telegraph"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
5	"The World"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
6	"The Nation"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
7	"The Mirror"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
8	"The Leader"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
9	"The Standard"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
10	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
11	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
12	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
13	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
14	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
15	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
16	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
17	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
18	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
19	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100
20	"The Commonwealth"	1808	Daily	Dr. J. M. Smith	Dr. J. M. Smith, 40, New York	100

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d)—Education.

244. The *Indian World* remarks that it cannot congratulate Mr. Hornell on the statement made by him in regard to the Educational Budget of Bengal for the next year.

Mr. Hornell and the Educational Budget.

There is no attempt at clear and candid exposition, and the result is a hopeless muddle of facts and figures which do not bring much enlightenment to a lay mind. He has failed to follow in the footsteps of Dr. Kuchler in this important respect. It has not been clearly shown what are the unspent balances of the grants from the Imperial Government in hand and the total amount which will be spent in the next year. The recurring and non-recurring grants have been mixed up, and it is not possible to find how matters have improved in comparison with the state of things last year. The policy chalked out by the Imperial Government has been blindly adhered to and the element of local discretion does not find much play in Mr. Hornell's scheme.

INDIAN WORLD,
19th Mar. 1914.

245. The *Bengalee* observes that on the 24th of February His Excellency the Governor of Bengal laid the foundation stone of the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta.

The Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine.

Colonel G. F. Harris, I.M.S., Inspector-General of

Civil Hospitals, Bengal, in inviting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone, gave an extremely interesting history of the efforts already made in various countries in dealing with tropical diseases. He also gave a sketch of the work proposed to be done in the Calcutta School, the scope of the researches which will be carried on at the institution, the estimated outlay, the staff and so on. The expression "Tropical Medicine" is not very precise, for, as Dr. Harris points out, "few diseases are strictly limited to the tropical or even sub-tropical regions of the world." The phrase is considered convenient as roughly connoting 'all diseases which are not commonly seen or recognised in temperate regions, but which are prevalent in tropical regions and including a few other diseases which require special prophylactic or preventive measures in tropical countries where they are more frequently seen.' It must not be supposed that nothing in the direction has yet been done in India. Dr. Harris gives a long list of pioneers who, during the last 10 or 15 years, have given a good deal of their time to patient research work in India. Many of them belong to the Indian Medical Service, but there are a number of independent medical men as well among whom it is gratifying to find several Indian names. Research work in tropical diseases, using the phrase loosely, has been and is being carried on in such distant countries as England, Germany, France, Italy, Egypt, the United States and Japan, and it is meet that their example should be followed in India, the home, unfortunately, of several tropical diseases. The idea here has taken well to judge from the fairly liberal support given to the scheme by the Government of India, though part of the expenditure will have to be borne by the Government of Bengal. A liberal programme has been outlined. The land wanted for the purposes of the school has been acquired at a cost of over six lakhs of rupees and the buildings may cost something like four lakhs. The establishment, tools and plant will cost a little over Rs. 36,000. The Government of India have sanctioned five lakhs; the balance and the recurring expenditure will have to be found by the Bengal Government. Colonel Harris has appealed to the wealthy noblemen and landholders of India, the railway authorities and trading communities for funds. The same appeal should be made to all provincial Governments, for, although located in Calcutta, the School of Tropical Medicine is an All-India scheme. All India will share the benefits that will accrue from the institution, and any discoveries or process of healing originating at the school will directly benefit all the Provinces of India. It seems to be perfectly fair that the various provincial administrations should be asked to contribute to the funds and the recurring expenditure of the institution. As layman, the paper is not a competent judge of the staff that will be necessary for the satisfactory working of the school, but it has noted with peculiar

BENGALIAN,
21st Mar. 1914.

satisfaction the proposal of Dr. Harris for the appointment of a Professor of Pharmacology to investigate in a scientific manner Indian drugs. Tropical diseases have long been treated by Indian drugs, and the Ayurvedic and Yunani systems of medicine still hold their own against all comers. To reject these systems summarily as empiric, as has been done in the Punjab, in connection with the King Edward Memorial, which has taken the shape of a considerable extension of the Lahore Medical College, some contributions to which were earmarked for the encouragement of the two Asiatic systems of medicine, is both unscientific and unjust. Some great European physicians of Calcutta had full faith in Indian drugs, and an inquiry into the etiology and causation of tropical disease without a simultaneous and careful enquiry into the property of Indian drugs, would be incomplete and perhaps unprofitable.

(h)—General.

MUSALMAN,
20th Mar. 1914.

246. The *Musalman* remarks that the question of Muhammadan representation on local self-governing bodies has been agitating the Moslem mind and engaging the attention of the public and the Government for many years, and it is high time that a solution was arrived at. In order to protect the rights and safeguard the interests of the Muhammadan community it is absolutely necessary that it should be properly represented on all local self governing bodies, such as Municipalities, and District and Local Boards. Representative institutions were established in this Province about thirty years back and past experience has proved that the actions of these bodies are not free from racial prejudice and communal antipathy. Where there is neither prejudice nor antipathy there is at any rate indifference in regard to matters affecting Muhammadan interests. Racial feelings unfortunately play an important part in elections, and are, to a very great extent, the determining factor. The special representation of the Muhammadans on Legislative Councils is necessary in order to place before the Government and the public Moslem opinions on questions affecting the policy of the Government and the administration of the country and also for representing to Government the special needs and requirements of the community. It is much more necessary that the Muhammadans should be adequately and effectively represented on Municipalities and Boards which are entrusted with executive and administrative functions with regard to local matters affecting the daily life of the people. The question arises how best can the proper representation of the Muhammadans be secured. The prevailing idea among a section of the Muhammadan community seems to be the creation of separate electorates, but those who hold the opinion have not considered the question dispassionately and on its merits. If separate electorates be created, a premium will be put upon members of both the communities. Separate electorates will stand in the way of the fusion of races, of mutual co-operation and of the creation of a common nationality. There should be one and only one electorate for the return of Hindus and Muhammadans alike, and such changes made in the election rules as to provide for the members of the Muhammadan community in proportion to their population. Those who are opposed to this view and ask for out and out separate electorates, say that in a mixed electorate the voice of the Hindu majority will prevail and the Musalmans elected by such electorates will be the nominees of the Hindus or their creatures, and cannot possibly exercise their functions or express their opinions independently and without fear or favour. They would owe their position to the Hindu electors and would be bound to act according to their dictates. In a mixed electorate, with a provision for a proportionate return of Muhammadans, each elector will have to vote for a particular number of Muhammadans and a particular number of Hindus, and there each candidate will have to secure Hindu as well as Muhammadan votes, and consequently no Hindu can ordinarily be elected who has anti-Muhammadan proclivities, and so with the Muhammadans. The advocates of separate electorates complain that the votes of the Musalmans in Municipal and Board elections are generally influenced by their Hindu

landlords, creditors, lawyers and others. There is a good deal of truth in their complaint, but it is not seen how the difficulty can be solved by the formation of separate electorates. In fact it would not be difficult for them to get even their Muhammadan servants elected by a separate electorate consisting mostly, as it would be, of their tenants, their debtors and their clients or their friends and relatives, but such a contingency cannot be apprehended in a mixed electorate where Hindu influence will be divided and diverted on account of the rivalry between the various Hindu candidates themselves. If separate electorates be created, the Hindu will fight among themselves for the various places of honour and trust, and so will the Musalmans, but the Hindus may, if they like, join their forces and influence the Muhammadan voters to return their creatures, and it may be their servants; at any rate those who will be bound to follow their mandates. In a mixed electorate there can be no such combination. In that case a combination, if there be any, will be between a Muhammadan and a Hindu candidate as against another Muhammadan and another Hindu. If there be mixed electorates with a provision for the return of a fixed number of Muhammadans caucuses will be formed not on racial but on party lines. It may be said that in the election of members for the Legislative Councils the Hindus have so far been indifferent and have not attempted to influence the choice of the Muhammadans in the separate electorates and that they will also let alone the elections by separate electorates for Municipalities and District Boards. In the higher spheres of public life the racial feeling is not so perceptible as in matters of parochial politics. Moreover, Legislative Councils are more or less advisory and consultative bodies, whereas Municipalities and District Boards have administrative and executive powers, and consequently the electorates should be so formed as to be beyond the pale of any influence. The Muhammadans should be adequately represented on all local self-governing bodies, and that representation should be secured not by the creation of separate electorates, but, by mixed electorates with provision for a fixed number of Muhammadans in proportion to their population.

247. The *Bengalee* observes that the Bengal Provincial Conference will be held this year at Comilla during the Easter holidays under the presidency of Mr. B. Chakrabarti. Mr. Rasul will welcome the delegates as the President of the Reception Committee on behalf of the Comilla public. These two names alone constitute sufficient attraction for the coming Conference at Comilla. Then there is the further consideration that important public questions have come to the fore on which the province, as a whole, has to have its say. The different districts should lose no time in electing their representatives to the Conference. Comilla is celebrated as a good sanitary station and it is said, for the present, is absolutely immune from disease. The local public have made excellent arrangements for the accommodation and comforts of the delegates. The paper is confident that this year's Provincial Conference will be a grand success from every point of view.

BENGALIAN,
25th Mar. 1904.

248. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that it is but natural that the Viceroy should make a long speech on the cost of New Delhi when closing the Delhi session of the Legislative Council; for, very few questions have been assailed from different quarters with such persistency as this one. It may be remembered that in the famous despatch of the 25th August 1911, the cost was estimated at 4 millions sterling or 6 crores of rupees. But it was felt almost everywhere that the amount was quite inadequate and a bigger sum would be required. This was stoutly denied, even ridiculed by the authors of the scheme. Lord Hardinge, with his usual candour has, however, come forward to acknowledge that 4 millions sterling was an under-estimate and that "it must be exceeded." His Excellency, however, thinks that the excess will not be "to the extent of any of those forecasts which have been made by our critics." In short, with the information supplied to His Excellency by experts, the expenditure, in his opinion, will amount to £5,113,620 or Rs. 7,67,04,300, exclusive of an additional crore and a half set apart for unforeseen contingencies. The Viceroy's calculation is, no doubt, all right so far as matters stand now, but, surely, neither His Excellency nor anybody else can say definitely whether or not this amount may also be exceeded by another two or

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more crores when the whole scheme is completed. Here is an object-lesson. Delhi, the future premier Capital of India, must be at least as grand and beautiful as Calcutta. It can be easily ascertained what a mint of wealth has been expended to make the latter what it is. It may be twenty crores; it may be thirty crores. Delhi is not less unhealthy than Calcutta was twenty years ago. To remove only its malaria and plague and make it safe for the rulers, from the Viceroy downwards, to reside there, many crores will be needed. His Excellency's speech thus throws no new light on the subject; on the other hand, judging from past experiences, original estimates of Government undertakings have never been found to be correct, and, as a rule, been enormously exceeded. * And if this happens also in the case of the building of new Delhi, where will Lord Hardinge and the members of his Council be to furnish an explanation of this phenomenon, which means starvation to the people of India? But granting that the estimate presented by the Viceroy is absolutely correct and it will not be exceeded even by a rupee, in what way would those who have to pay over nine crores of rupees be benefited by the expenditure of their money in the creation of new Delhi? The transfer of the Capital means not only a huge cost to the people, but another disaster of a serious nature. In Calcutta there is a public press and a public opinion. This was a healthy check on the autocratic and arbitrary tendency of the bureaucracy. But, at Delhi, one of the most backward towns in India, so far at least as public opinion is concerned, the Government are beyond the reach of public criticism and absolutely free to do anything they like. As a matter of fact, the outside public know very very little, except through meagre telegrams. The paper thanks His Excellency for his reference to famine in his speech. This, as well as pestilence, claims the first consideration of the rulers. These two factors are greater enemies to the Indian Empire than even foreign aggression and internal revolution. For, the authorities are strong enough to cope with the latter, but the other two are getting more and more beyond their control. All the same, the army and the police practically absorb their entire attention, while very few effective measures are adopted to deal with the real scourges of India. If one-hundredth part of the money spent for military and police purposes were regularly set apart for ridding India of malaria and plague, millions of her children would not have died from the effects of these preventable diseases, and tens of millions more rendered confirmed valetudinarians to drag a miserable existence.

III. — LEGISLATION.

INDIAN MIRROR,
21st Mar. 1914.

249. The *Indian Mirror* observes that after the failure of what is known as the Barisal contempt case, it became obvious that an amendment of the existing law would be necessary to check the practice of commenting on cases while they are still under trial. The Bill introduced by Sir Reginald Craddock at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council does not, therefore, come as a surprise. The existing penal provisions are contained in section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, which runs as follows:—"Whoever intentionally offers any insult or causes any interruption to any public servant, while such public servant is sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both." The existing provisions of the law are not wide enough to cover cases in which remarks are made upon the merits of a case while it is *sub judice*, so as to impede or obstruct the course of justice. The Bill seeks to amplify the law on the subject. It is proposed to make substantive addition to the Code dealing with cases where comments of a false and misleading character are made on proceedings pending before a judicial tribunal. The penalty provided is simple imprisonment for a maximum of six months, or fine or both. The prosecution in these cases would only be undertaken under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council, and such cases would be triable only by a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class. From the Home Member's speech, it would appear that all the Local Governments and High Courts are nearly unanimous in supporting the Bill.

250. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks that the Contempt of Courts Bill is only a brother of the Press Act of 1910.

Bill to amend the Contempt Law.

The functions of both are the same—to hang like a sword of Damocles over the head of the Indian journalist. The Press Act provides that a newspaper, publishing works tending, directly or indirectly, to bring the Government into contempt, renders itself liable to be bound down in the sum of Rs. 5,000, and forfeit the security and its printing press by repeating the offence. The Contempt Bill, the text of which has already appeared, lays down that a journalist shall be punished with six months' imprisonment if he says anything in his paper which is likely to bring into contempt any court of justice in the mufassal, or if he publishes a false or misleading report of the proceedings of a pending case, or if he offers any comments on such proceeding which may have the tendency of prejudicing the trial thereof. And, in both cases, the parties who feel themselves aggrieved—the interested parties—are to sit in judgment on their alleged revilers! In the one the Government is empowered to decide executively whether or not the offending paper has attempted to lower its prestige, and, in the other, a District Magistrate is going to be authorised to decide whether or not a brother Magistrate or Judge has been sought to be humiliated by the journalist charged with contempt of court. The Bill provides six months' imprisonment even for those papers which may publish misleading reports of a pending case. Of course, when they do it deliberately, they should not be spared, but it oftentimes happens that such reports inadvertently creep into their columns. By all means provide against what is called the "contempt of court," but why take away the liberty of the press? Here is the true situation. A sensational police case is instituted in a mufassal court. Its proceedings are day to day reported in a daily paper. Somehow or other certain errors find their way into one of these reports, and the paper publishes it in good faith. The conductor of the paper makes himself liable to be dragged from Calcutta to a remote district, to dance attendance at the court of a Magistrate, and finally to find himself in jail for six months! What a happy life the newspaper man has to enjoy in India! No case has been made out by the Hon'ble Home Member to create this new offence. Secondly, the offending journalists are not likely to obtain justice unless they are given a trial by jury. And, thirdly, the High Court, and not the subordinate courts, should always try such cases. In this matter, both the Indian and Anglo-Indian papers are equally interested. The latter, however, justly consider themselves safe from the operation of both the Press Act and the forthcoming Contempt Law; so, very little help is to be expected from them.

251. The *Bengalee* observes that the Bill which was introduced by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, on the 18th instant, to modify the law as regards contempt of court, must have come as a surprise upon the whole country. Except on occasions of great emergency it is usual to make a tentative announcement about the measures likely to be introduced in any session of the Imperial Legislative Council. One also hears a great deal about the non-official members being taken into the confidence of the Government, but did any one of them know anything about this Bill until it was actually introduced? To justify the springing of such a measure upon the country, the Government should have been in a position to present an overwhelmingly strong case, but the paper fails to find a good case made out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or the speech of the Hon'ble Home Member introducing the Bill. More than once it has witnessed the undignified spectacle of the head of the executive Government sitting in judgment upon the judicial finding of a High Court or a Chief Court, and on each occasion public opinion has ranged itself against executive intervention in judicial matters. Year in and year out it has pressed for the separation of judicial and executive functions because of its conviction that the courts of justice should be held in the highest respect and the officers presiding over them should administer the law with absolute impartiality. There may be instances of technical contempt of court or even conscious contempt, but the law, as it stands, is quite competent to deal with them. What was the occasion for the introduction of Sir Reginald Craddock's Bill at the far-end of the Legislative session at Delhi?

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It is abundantly clear that the Bill is aimed solely and wholly against the press and is a new fetter forged for the discipline of a newspaper press already bound hand and foot by a number of the most stringent laws. The journal says, without the slightest hesitation, that it is as strongly opposed as any one to comments being made on cases which are *sub judice*. It is most unfair all round; it strikes at the root of justice and it should never be permitted or tolerated. If that had been the only object of the Bill launched by the Home Member it would have received its unreserved support, but it goes very much further. It is not as if the powers of the High Court or other courts were being enlarged; the Government propose to take power to themselves for starting prosecutions for contempt of court. Without mincing words or language it means that the new measure will bring the neck of the press lower under the heel of the Government. When a public servant is defamed, it is for the Government to decide whether he should seek to clear his character or not, because his reputation has a distinct bearing on the public service and is a matter of concern to the executive Government. But contempt of court is a very different kind of offence, and sanction to prosecute for contempt should rest not with the Government but with the High Court. It is noteworthy that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons only two cases are quoted: the first is the decision of the Calcutta High Court, *In re the King-Emperor versus Girindra Mohan Das and others*, known as the Barisal case, and the second is the decision of the Madras High Court *In re K. Venkata Rao* (XXI, Madras, Law Journal, 832). In the first case the Calcutta High Court doubted whether a chartered High Court can protect subordinate courts, in respect of contempt of court not committed in the presence of such courts while the Madras High Court was clearly of opinion that it had such power. Yet, on the basis of these two conflicting opinions, the present Bill has been introduced, and the power of taking action in cases of contempt of subordinate courts has been vested, not in High Courts, but in the executive Government.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th Mar. 1914.

252. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the situation in the United Kingdom and Ireland, owing to the Home Rule question, looks very serious indeed. To any student of

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the English history the utterance of Mr. Lloyd George that "the gravest issue has arisen since the days of the Stuarts"—would by no means appear to be an alarmist cry. Difference between the two rival political factions in England has off and on become more or less acute in the different stages of England's history, but seldom since the great civil war of the 17th century, has it been known to have precipitated the nation to the brink of such a political convulsion as at present. Till lately the Liberals were flattering themselves with the belief that the Ulsterites were only indulging in a game of bluff; and now, when even the soldiers and military officers are throwing down arms and resigning commissions as a token of sympathy with revolutionary Ulster, the disillusionment of the Liberal minister must be as complete as sudden. The gravity of the situation with which the present Government is so suddenly confronted will be evident from the circumstance that, according to the Duke of Bedford, who is one of the greatest amateur soldiers of England, "the British army has 100,000 men scattered all over the United Kingdom, while Ulster has 100,000 men on the spot, and that the Government could not despatch more than 10,000 if it tried." The crisis demands of Mr. Asquith and his cabinet all the tact, firmness and statesmanship that was ever demanded of any minister. The four alternatives, one of which they must accept, are either (a) immediate yielding to the Ulsterite demand for total exclusion; (b) dropping the Home Rule Bill altogether; (c) immediate resignation and appeal to the country—which three mean all more or less yielding to the threats of Sir Edward Carson or his party; and lastly (d) facing the grim prospect of a civil war. The questions that would primarily interest Indians, are, firstly, whether the King-Emperor would intervene to avert the threatened crisis, and, if so, how far and with what effect; and secondly, in

the event of a civil war actually breaking out, how far will the feelings and events in the United Kingdom reflect themselves on the political atmosphere of India.

253. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks that the tension between the Ulsterites and the Government, which had almost reached a bursting point, seems to have been relieved

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for the present by the highly conciliatory attitude of Mr. Asquith's government. It appears that several of the military officers (among whom the most prominent was General Gough) and armies were in sympathy with the anti-Home Rule propaganda of the Ulsterites and had objections to being compelled to fight their Ulster brethren. So when the War Office issued orders for the movement of certain troops under General Gough to Ulster, the latter construed the order as one for coercing or opening military operations against Ulster. So the order was a signal for General Gough and some others of his brother-officers tendering their resignation. Other resignations—in fact a violent disruption of the whole military organization—were threatened. The result was that after a series of hasty and dramatic interviews between the members of the Cabinet and the King, a conciliatory policy was agreed upon. It is now learnt that Mr. Asquith has just explained before Parliament that General Gough and others of his party had misinterpreted the Government orders which were a purely "protective" and by no means an aggressive one. Accordingly, General Gough and others have been permitted to withdraw their resignations and return to their Brigade "unconditionally." This has had the effect of pouring oil on troubled waters, so much so, that even Sir Edward Carson, the irreconcilable, has welcomed Mr. Asquith's explanation as "a message of peace" from Government to Ulster. No wonder that the Conservative papers should be jubilant over what they describe as the "abject climb-down" of the Government, and are declaring that Home Rule is dead. Home Rule may or may not be dead, but to the plain, unsophisticated mind, it appears that the much-vaunted theory of the rigid discipline of the British army has received a rude shock.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
26th Mar. 1914.

L. N. BIRD,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET ;
CALCUTTA,

The 26th March 1914.

1911-1912
1913-1914
1915-1916

the discipline of the British
army, unquestioned mind, it
being that Hobsbawm is dead.
as they describe as the object
of Hobsbawm. It would be the
of Mr. Apple's explanation as
very so much so, that over six
"unpublished" policy. This has
been permitted to be published
by no means an aggressive
singled out the Government
claimed before Parliament that
policy was agreed upon.
mutual relations between the
two nations. The
were the only
other resolutions—in fact a
long and more often of his
military operations against
in Union, the last of
Office issued orders for the
objection to being considered
in conformity with the
and among them the most
of Mr. Apple's review
it seems to have been
overcoming. Hobsbawm himself
the two nations between the

L. N. BIRD,

1944-1945

any has received a rude shock. It appears that the much-touted theory of Home Rule may or may not be done, but to "climb down" of the Government and not to "climb up" of the Government. "A message of peace" from Government to Edward Carson, the inconvertible, has won and the effect of "moving" of on trouble. His resignation and return to their High Court. Accordingly, General Booth and other orders which were a purely "pro-convictive" one. It is now learned that Sir Arthur has just been one of the Cabinet and the King's own wish was that after a series of last year's violent disruption of the whole military and police officers and that their restoration. Last year's order was a signal for General Booth the order as one for coming of a movement of certain troops under General to fight their British brethren. So without this was the possibility of the Ulstermen and was General (Gough) and a great many. It appears that several of the military in the present by a highly colored story of the Times and the London Standard.

11, CAMAR STREET,
CALCUTTA,
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